

"CASCARETS" FOR LIVER, BOWELS

For sick headache, bad breath,
Sour Stomach and
constipation.

Get a 10-cent box now.
No odds how bad your liver, stomach
or bowels; how much your head
aches, how miserable and uncomfortable
you are from constipation, indigestion,
biliousness and sluggish bowels
—you always get the desired results
with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and
bowels make you miserable. Take
Cascarets to-night, put an end to the
headache, biliousness, dizziness, nerv-
ousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach,
backache and all other distresses;
cleanse your inside organs of all the
bile, gases and constipated matter
which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happi-
ness and a clear head for months.
No more days of gloom and distress
if you will take a Cascaret now and
then. All stores sell Cascarets. Don't
forget the children—their little in-
sides need a cleansing, too. Adv.

In silence danger is concealed. Women
are seldom really dangerous.

Pimples, boils, carbuncles, dry up and
disappear with Doctor Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery. In tablets or liquid.
—Adv.

Let it Go at That.
"Flubdub is bothering all his friends
to take stock in an alleged mine."
"He didn't ask me."

"Why, he has pestered me half to
death. And yet he hasn't asked you
yet? How do you account for that?"
"Dunno. I take it as a tribute to my
intelligence."—Louisville Courier-Jour-
nal.

GAS, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapiesin" settles sour,
gassy stomachs in five
minutes—Time it!

You don't want a slow remedy when
your stomach is bad—or an uncertain
one—or a harmful one—your stomach
is too valuable; you mustn't injure it.
Pape's Diapiesin is noted for its
speed in giving relief; its harmlessness;
its certain unfailing action in
regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs.
Its millions of cures in indigestion,
dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach
trouble has made it famous the world
over.

Keep this perfect stomach doctor in
your home—keep it handy—get a large
fifty-cent can from any dealer and
then if anyone should eat something
which doesn't agree with them; if
what they eat lays like lead, ferments
and sours and forms gas; causes head-
ache, dizziness and nausea; eructa-
tions of acid and undigested food—
remember as soon as Pape's Diapiesin
comes in contact with the stomach all
such distress vanishes. Its prompt-
ness, certainty and ease in overcoming
the worst stomach disorders is a re-
velation to those who try it.—Adv.

A Giveaway.
Mrs. Blabitt—I don't like her at
all, dear. She's a deceitful woman.
The other day she tried to get me to
say something against you.

Mrs. Goddard—She did! How?
Mrs. B.—Why, she asked me to tell
her confidentially what I really
thought of you.—Boston Evening Trans-
cript.

Green's August Flower

When the stomach and liver are in
good working order, in ninety-nine
cases out of every hundred general
good health prevails.

Green's August Flower has proven a
blessing and has been used all over the
civilized world during the last fifty odd
years. It is a universal remedy for
weak stomach, constipation and nerv-
ous indigestion. A dull headache, bad
taste in the mouth in the morning, or
that "lousy feeling" are nature's warn-
ings that something is wrong in the
digestive apparatus. At such times
Green's August Flower will quickly
correct the difficulty and establish a
normal condition. At all druggists or
dealers, 25c and 50c bottles.

Green's August Flower

TYPHOID

It is no more necessary
than smallpox, any
experienced bacteriologist
will tell you, to prevent
typhoid fever by your disinfecting
your family. It is now that the home
must be kept clean, and the
water supply must be pure.
The only laboratory, BUNNELL, CAL,
San Francisco, Cal., has a special
department for the study of typhoid fever.

PATENTS

Walter E. Coleman
Patent Lawyer, Washington
D. C. Advice and assistance
in securing patents.
"ROBBER" RATS, etc., etc.
See columns. No ad.

APPENDICITIS

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Ireland's Patron Saint



ST. PATRICK: "A stone lay deeply
bedded in the clay until one of
strong hand uncovered it, heaved
it aloft and made it the capstone of a
noble edifice." This is his description
of his life. He was a centenarian wait-
ing for his death when he wrote it, and
to his eyes the career of the Apostle
of Ireland was a blend of human
worthlessness made capable of lofty
achievement by the call of God. It is
a great man's humble estimate of his
share in remaking a great nation. And
it is correct as to the humble beginning,
and the mighty accomplishment, and
the abiding of humility in the bosom
of the man who wrought so mightily.
Not without reason has the name of
St. Patrick been held in veneration
through these many generations.
There is nowhere a teacher whose
services for learning exerted so wide
an influence in a time so critical for
all culture. There is nowhere a states-
man whose activity so completely
reformed the character of any people.
There is nowhere such a national hero
whose fame is sounded across fifteen
centuries and can still stir emotions of
ardent enthusiasm far beyond his
nation's shores. There is nowhere a
saint whose teachings are blended like
his with the destinies of his nation, so
that the invocation of his name can be
at once the cry of patriotic devotion
and the expression of religious veneration.—Rev. T. P. McDonough.

ST. PATRICK'S PLACE OF BIRTH LONG IN DISPUTE

FROM Boston a bitter cry that
the mention of a Scotch birth-
place for St. Patrick is not to
be tolerated. The controversy
is an old one, and this is not a place
for taking sides, so we will merely
present the rival views to the inter-
ested reader. It would appear that,
like Homer, more than one spot is
prepared to do battle for the honor
of being Patrick's birthplace—Scot-
land, Wales and Brittany being all
contendants.

First let our well-read correspond-
ent speak:
"I have read every author worth
reading on the question and with
only one desire, namely, to find out
the truth, and have no more doubt
on the question that he was born in
Brittany than I have that he was a
real live human being. English and
Scotch desire to appropriate every-
thing and everybody worth while, is
the cause of the error in the case.
For every line that can be said
about his French birth one hundred
are written on the British (island)
side, but such claimants have no
critical argument on their side. It
is all a part of the so-called 'Anglo-
Saxon' propaganda, and I hope that
when the paper again alludes to the
question, it will go into the facts
of the case, which the Scotch claim-
ants never do. See Kenting, O'Han-
lon, Professor Moore (Protestant),
Lannigan, Don Philip O'Sullivan,
Father Morris, Canon Fleming, Miss
Cusack, Father O'Farrell and a host
of others, for the full analysis of
the case. Then read the best that
can be said on the Scotch side by
Archbishop Healy; read Professor
Bury for a complete disposal of Doc-

tor Healy's theories, and then ask
yourself if there is a shadow of the
Scotch claim left. Yet we are con-
tinually dinned with the dogmatic
assertion that 'St. Patrick was born
in Scotland.'"
On the other hand, to quote from
Archbishop Healy of Tuam:

"Philip O'Sullivan Beare, a man
of learning and authority, declared
that Patrick was born in Bretonne.
He was the first writer of note who
put forward that opinion, for no an-
cient writer known to us ever ad-
vanced it." The difficulty has been
to settle where exactly Bonnavem
Tabernaie is, which is the town Pat-
rick mentions in his "Confession" as
his home.
Lannigan believed in a French but
not a Breton birthplace. Doctor
Healy states that his view was a
modification of O'Sullivan's. "He
says that the Bonnavem Tabernaie
of the confession was the same town
as Boulogne-sur-mer, in Picardy and
was the birthplace of our saint. But
the confession does not state that
Bonnavem Tabernaie was Patrick's
birthplace, but that it was the place
where his father had a villa from
which he himself was carried-off a
captive."

Doctor Healy himself states: "It
appears to us to be quite clear from
the account the saint gives of him-
self that he was a native of the Ro-
man province of Britain, and in all
probability was born on the banks
of the Clyde in Scotland."
To turn now to Professor Bury.
He writes as follows in his "St. Pat-
rick": "In the absence of any trace
of a Bannaventa in north British
regions, we must, I think, give de-
cisive weight to the general probab-
ilities of the case and suppose that
Bannaventa was south of the Wall
of Hadrian somewhere in western
Britain, not far from the coast."
After his book was in press he
received a communication from Pro-
fessor Rhys, which led him to add

to his preface as follows:
"I had conjectured that it should
be sought near the Severn or the
Bristol channel. The existence of
three places named Bannwen (which
may represent Bannaventa) in Glou-
cestershire opens a prospect that
the solution may possibly lie there."

The reader is now in possession of
the names of the chief authorities
modern and ancient on the subject,
and he may weigh O'Sullivan and
Lannigan against Doctor Healy and
Cardinal Moran, or Colgan and
O'Hanlon. Or he may weigh Pro-
fessor Bury and Sir John Rhys against
them all. Whatever the merits of
the question it cannot be a dogmatic
assertion on either side. But even
if St. Patrick had been born in what
is now called Scotland or Britain,
in neither case could it be claimed
that he was what is meant by either
of the modern terms, "Scotchman"
or "Anglo-Saxon." The word Scotus
in those days meant Irishman pure
and simple, and was only given to
Scotland owing to the Irish colonies
which undertook civilizing work on
her west coast (Argyle means literally
Arenagh-dhal, the land of the
Irish). As for the "Anglo-Saxon,"
that peculiar breed had not yet left
the German forests. When they
came to Britain they drove the Brit-
ish Celts westward, but eventually
adopted their name of Briton. It
is safe to describe St. Patrick as a
Romanized Celt, whether he was
born in Irish-Scotland, Celtic Brit-
ain or in the Frankish Gaul. Where-
ever his upbringing, he came in
touch and understanding with both
the Roman idea and Gaelicdom. He
was the first to realize what a spiri-
tual combination they were likely
to make. History has justified his
experiment, for today there are
more bishops in the Roman church
of Gaelic blood than of any other
branch of the human family.—From
the Magazine Ireland.

IRISH LOVE OF EQUALITY

In Some Ways It Has Tended to Pre-
vent a Greater Unification of
the Great Race.

The art and literature of the Celt
naturally is pure, noble, moral, re-
fined and idealistic. Besides, his love
of equality has a leveling effect, and
a tendency to uniformity of social and
economic ideals. This love of equal-
ity has, however, prevented a closer
unification of the Irish race in matters
vital to its independence as a sepa-
rate and distinct people. Their sen-
sitivity, it must be admitted, is the
real reason why, notwithstanding their
acknowledged valor, they lost their in-
dependence; and mainly because of
this natural instinct, they cannot and
never could accept conquerors or mas-
ters with that humility that would
have lulled suspicion and created a
new starting point for a successful
dash and break for independence. This
sensitiveness absolutely prevents
forgetfulness, and the hatred engendered
for centuries of persecution cannot
be dulled or dispelled by promises
made in extremis. You may clothe
the Irish in rags, as Curran said, but
they will not wear chains.

Church and Tower at Kells.
The celebrated Book of Kells was
written there in the sixth century.
This church is famous for its histori-
cal associations. The town of Kells
originated in a monastery founded by
Saint Columba.

AN IRISH TUNE

Will you listen to the laugh of it,
Cushing from the fiddle:
Here's the fun of half of it,
Than even an Irish riddle.
Sure, it's not a fiddle's bow
That's making sport so merry;
It's just the fairies laughing so—
I heard them off in Kerry.
Will you listen to the step of it,
Faith, that tune's a daisy:
Just the very leap of it,
Would make the feet uneasy.
Hold your tongues, ye noisy rogues,
And stop your giddy prancing;
If you can hear the weeble brogues
Of Irish fairies dancing.
Will you listen to the tone of it,
Sweeter than the honey,
I'd rather hear the croon of it,
Than get a miser's money.
Sure, my son, it makes me cry—
But don't play with any other;
May God be with the days gone by,
I danced it with your mother.
Rev. Hugh F. Blund in Irish World.

Always of Lofly Ideals.
The Celt undoubtedly was the most
purely moral and religious of all the
barbaric races, and this necessarily
grew out of his lofty ideals and lively
imagination, which demanded pleas-
ures of mind rather than thought of
future food and raiment. This made
for improvidence, but who will say his
gain is not greater than the loss?

DRIVEN FROM THEIR COUNTRY

Barbarous Penal Code Was the Cause
of Many Irishmen Forsaking
Their Own Soil.

Some writer has said "that during
the eighteenth century in Ireland the
chief social feature was political op-
pression and emigration." The treaty
of Limerick was signed October 3,
1691, but despite the protests of King
William, who was apparently a brave
soldier and an able statesman, the
treaty was soon ignored as a mere
scraps of paper. The odious, barbarous
penal legislation known as the
penal code was in full swing shortly
after 1700, and large contingents, rep-
resenting the flower of Irish manhood
and chivalry, began to fly to the con-
tinent of Europe and the shores of
America. These unhappy children of
Ireland, maddened by the English gad-
dies fled into all lands, carrying with
them a memory that enabled them to re-
cognize the gaddy wherever encountered
and a spirit that prompted them to
swat it remorselessly whenever it
crossed their path.

Remember Native Land.
No other people coming to our
shores have displayed toward their
native land a love more wholesome
than the Irish. They kept their chil-
dren fed upon the tales of the fairies
and "little people" who are good to
the good children, and whose wrath
descends upon the children who are
not doing right.

LATE MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

DENVER MARKETS.

Cattle.	
Steers (pulp fed), good to	choice, \$9.25@10.60
Steers (pulp fed), fair to	good, 8.50@ 9.25
Steers (hay fed), good to	choice, 9.25@10.25
Steers (hay fed), fair to	good, 8.25@ 9.00
Heifers, prime, 7.65@ 8.50	
Cows (pulp fed), good to	choice, 7.75@ 8.50
Cows (pulp fed), fair to	good, 7.00@ 7.75
Cows (hay fed), good to	choice, 7.50@ 8.25
Cows (hay fed), fair to	good, 6.50@ 7.50
Cows, canners and cutters	4.50@ 6.00
Veal calves, 9.50@11.50	
Bulls, 6.25@ 7.75	
Feeders and stockers, good to	
choice, 8.25@ 9.30	
Feeders and stockers, fair	to good, 7.25@ 8.25
Feeders and stockers, com- mon to fair, 6.50@ 7.25	
Hogs.	
Good hogs, 14.25@14.75	
Sheep.	
Wethers, 11.50@12.00	
Yearlings, 12.50@13.15	
Lambs, 13.50@14.40	
Ewes, 11.00@11.60	

HAY AND GRAIN MARKET.

F. O. B., Denver, Carload Price.

Hay.

Buying Prices.

Colorado upland, per ton, \$16.00@17.00

Nebraska upland, per ton, 13.00@14.00

Second bottom Colorado

and Nebraska, per ton, 12.00@14.00

Timothy, per ton, 18.00@19.00

Alfalfa, per ton, 12.00@15.00

South Park, ch. per ton, 20.00@21.00

Gunnison Valley, per ton, 18.00@19.00

Straw, per ton, 4.00@ 5.00

Grain.

Wheat, ch. mill, 100 lbs., buying, \$2.22

Oats, bulk, 100 lbs., buying, 1.85

Oats, Nebraska, 100 lbs., buying, 1.95

Colorado oats, bulk, buying, 1.95

Corn chop, sack, selling, 2.13

Corn in sack, selling, 2.10

Brn. Colorado, per 100 lbs.,

selling, 2.15

Flour.

Hungarian Patent, \$4.20

Dressed Poultry.

Less 10 Per Cent Commission.

Turkeys, fancy D. P., 26 @28

Turkeys, old toms, 20 @22

Turkeys, choice, 17 @18

Hens, fancy, 21 @22

Springs, lb., 23 @24

Ducks, young, 16 @20

Geese, 16 @20

Roosters, 10

Live Poultry.

The following prices on live poultry

are net F. O. B. Denver:

Hens, fancy, lb., 18 @19

Springs, lb., 20 @22

Stags, lb., 19 @20

Roosters, 09

Turkeys, 10 lbs. or over, 20 @22

Ducks, young, 16 @17

Geese, 15 @16

Eggs.

Eggs, graded No. 1 set, F. O. B.

Denver, 24

Eggs, graded No. 2 set, F. O. B.

Denver, 19

Eggs, case count, misc. cases,

less commission, 7.50

Butter.

Creameries, ex. 1st grade, lb., 38

Creameries, 2d grade, lb., 33

Process, 31 @32

Packing stock, 25

Fruit.

Apples, Colo., fancy, box, \$1.00@2.00

Pears, Colo., winter, box, 2.50@3.00

Vegetables.

Beets, cwt., \$2.75@3.00

Carrots, cwt., 2.75@3.00

Cauliflower, lb., 10 @12

Celery, Pascal, lb. gr. doz., 40 @75

Onions, table, doz., 40 @50

Onions, cwt., 10.00@14.00

Potatoes, cwt., 4.00@ 5.25

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

Metal Market Quotations.

St. Louis—Spelter, 99.98.

New York—Lead, 10 1/2c.

Bar silver—75 1/2c.

Copper—Casting brand, 32.12 1/2c.

Chicago Live Stock Quotations.

Chicago—Hogs—Bulk, \$14.50@14.80;

light, \$14.10@14.80; mixed, \$14.30@

14.65 heavy, \$14.30@14.95; rough, \$14.30

@14.45; pigs, \$11.25@12.65.

Cattle—Native beef cattle, \$8.50@

12.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.50@

9.00; cows and heifers, \$5.50@10.90;

calves, \$9.50@12.00.

Sheep—Wethers, \$10.90@12.35; ewes,

\$8.75@12.15; lambs, \$12.25@15.00.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Chicago—Butter—Creamery, 33@

40c.

Eggs—First, 27 1/2@27 3/4c ordinary

firsts, 26 1/2@26 3/4c; at mark, cases in-

cluded, 26 1/2@27 1/4c.

Potatoes—Idaho, Colorado, Washing-

ton and Oregon whites, \$2.40@2.50;

Wisconsin and Michigan whites, \$2.25

@2.35.

Poultry—Alive, higher. Fowls, 21c;

springs, 21c.

Duluth. Price for Flax.

Duluth, Minn.—Lined—On track,

\$2.90 1/4@2.90 1/2; May, \$2.92 1/2 bid;

July, \$2.94 asked.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$3 \$3.50 \$4 \$4.50 \$5 \$6 \$7 & \$8 FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas
shoes. For sale by over 5000 shoe dealers.
The Best Known Shoes in the World.